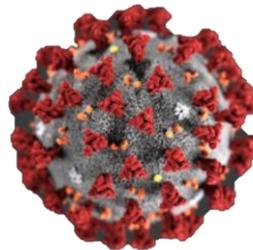


# New Hampshire COVID-19 Healthcare Provider and Public Health Partner Call

February 24, 2022



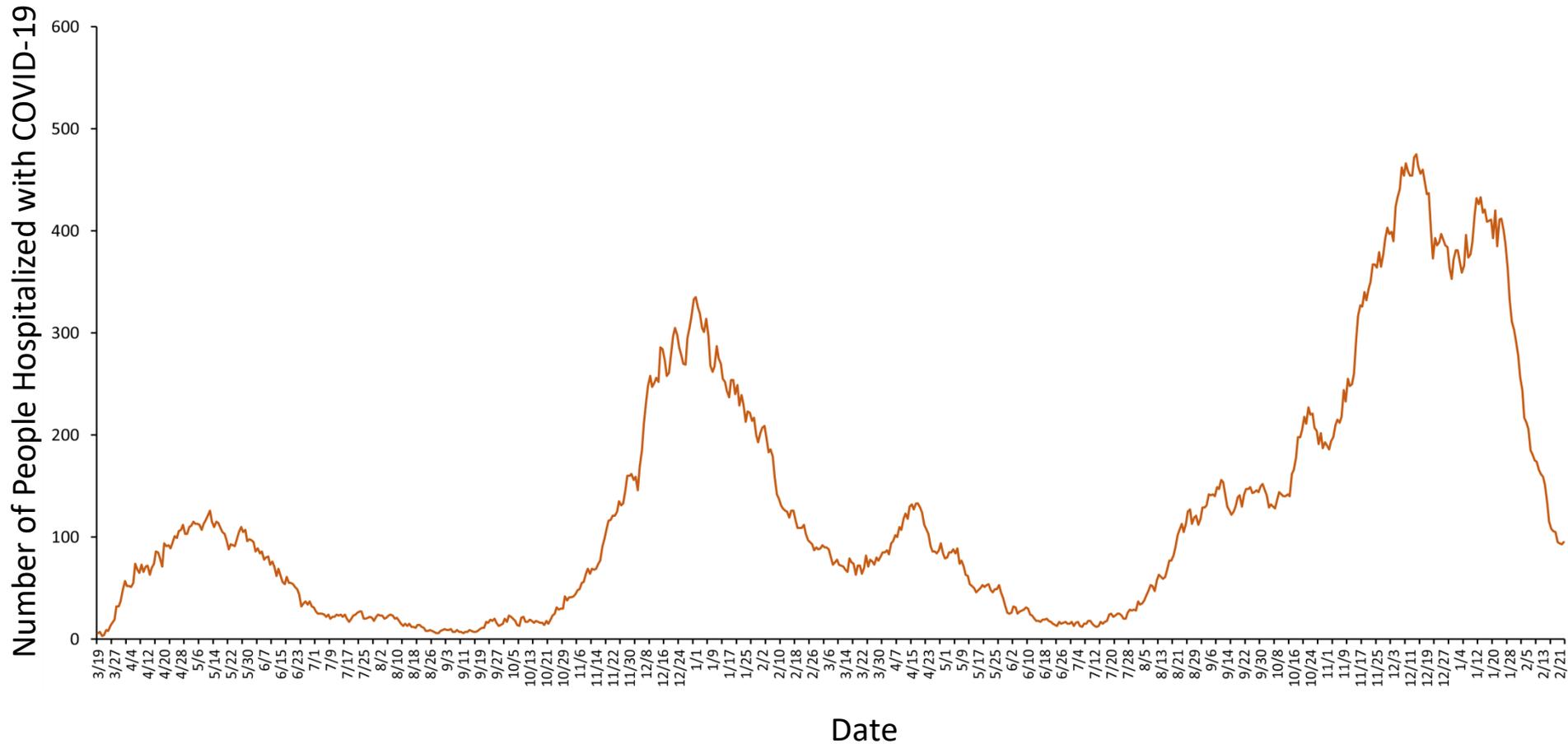
# Epidemiology Update

# U.S. National Daily Incidence of COVID-19



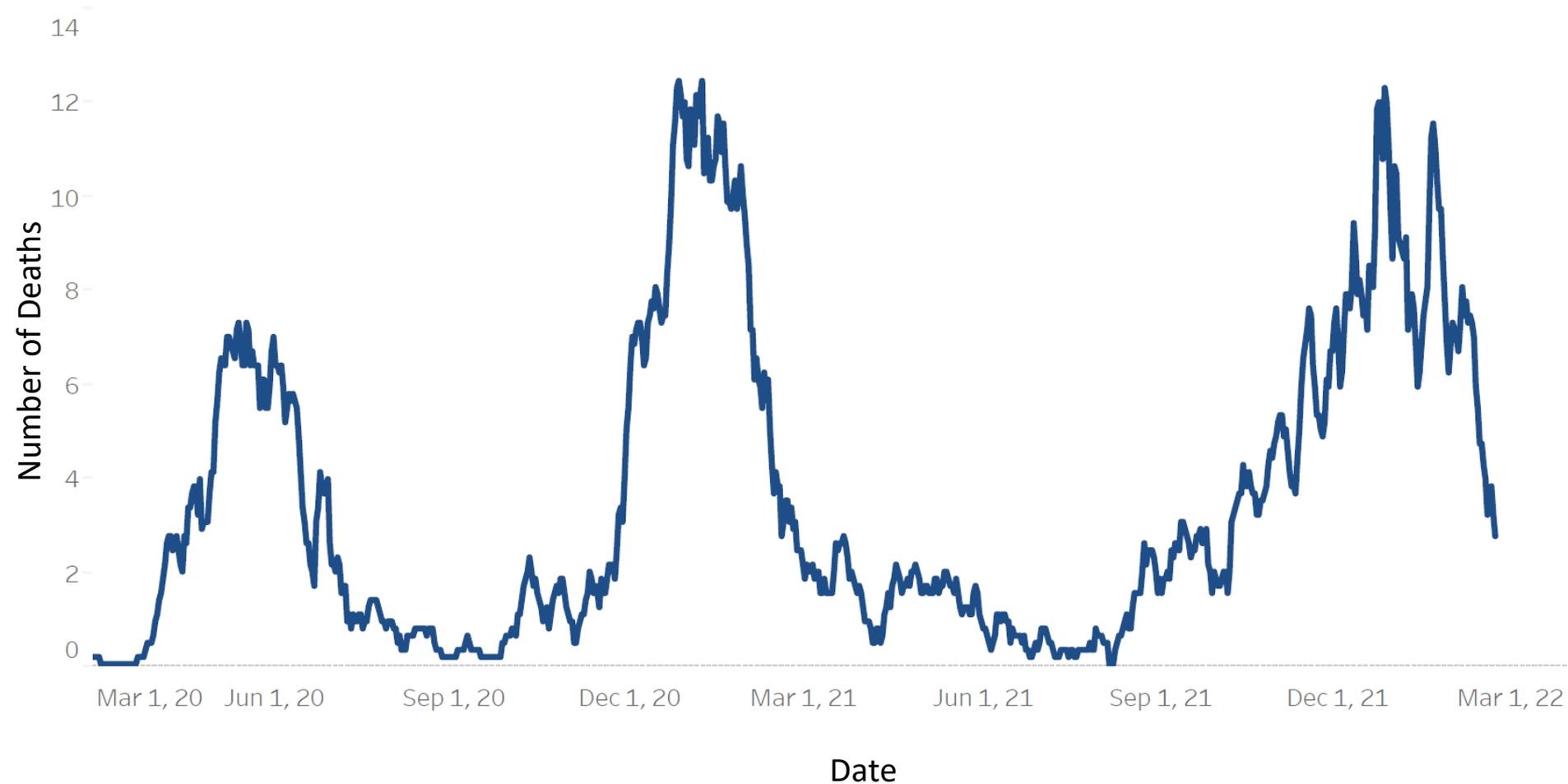
[https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#trends\\_dailytrendscases](https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#trends_dailytrendscases)

# Number of People Hospitalized with COVID-19 Each Day in NH (Hospital Census)



<https://www.nh.gov/covid19/dashboard/overview.htm#dash>

# Average Number of COVID-19 Deaths per Day in NH (Based on Date of Death)



<https://www.nh.gov/covid19/dashboard/overview.htm#dash>

# NH COVID-19 HAN, Update #57: Face Mask Recommendations

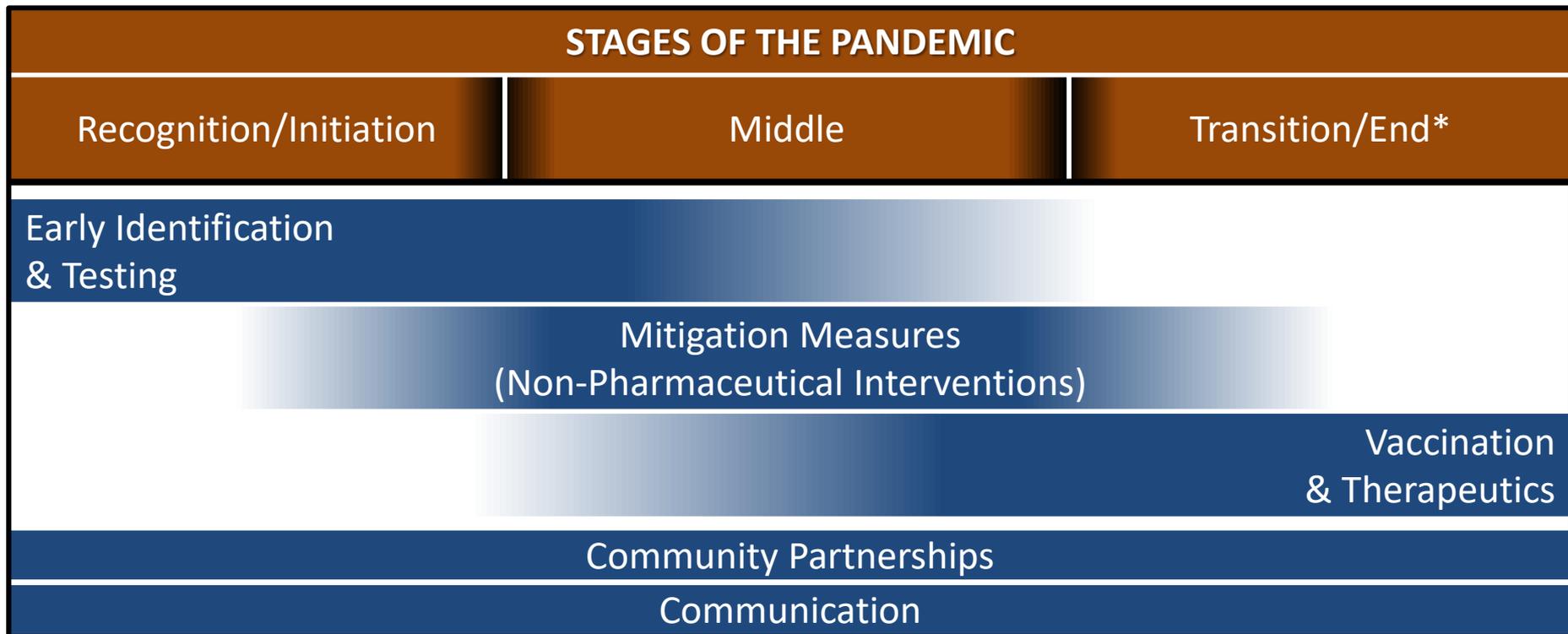
# COVID-19 Prevention Strategies

- Promote vaccination
- Face mask use
- Physical distancing and cohorting
- Screening testing
- Increasing ventilation
- Handwashing and respiratory etiquette
- Staying home when sick and getting tested
- Isolation and quarantine
- Cleaning and disinfection

# COVID-19 Prevention and Risk

- NH DPHS has historically based recommendations on the “level of community transmission” as a surrogate for COVID-19 risk
  - As risk decreases, prevention strategies can be relaxed
- **Current community transmission metrics are based on COVID-19 incidence and test positivity, but no longer accurately reflect risk**
- Prevention strategies should take into account:
  - Disease severity
  - Differences in risk for different populations (e.g., people who are immunocompromised)
  - Acceptability and sustainability of prevention strategies

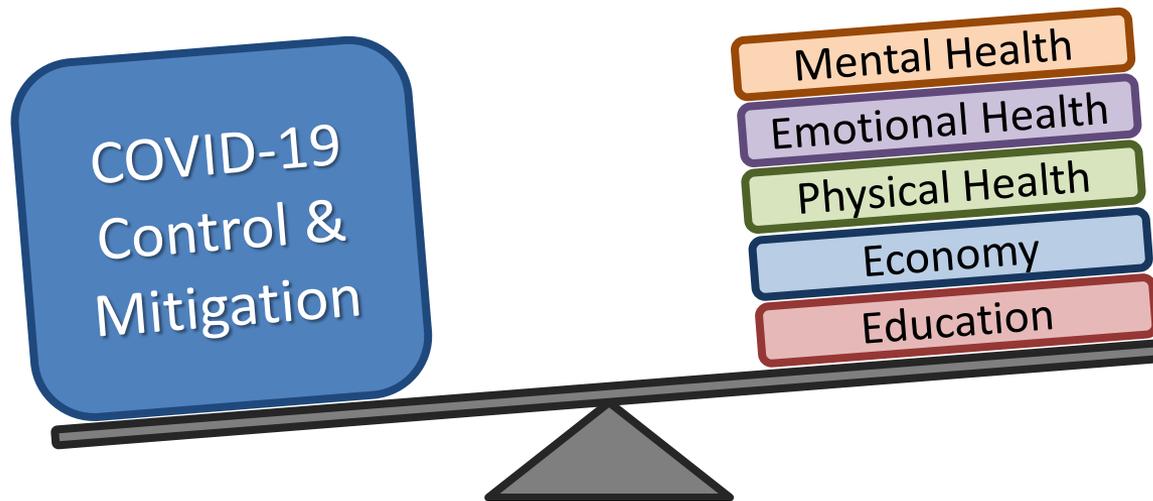
# Pandemic Response Changes Over Time



\* “End” indicates a formal end to the pandemic, not an end to circulation of SARS-CoV-2

# Balancing Competing Priorities

- Need to balance pandemic control with other health priorities
- The goal is overall population health protection and promotion



# Current Situation

- Omicron surge is decreasing in NH and nationally
- As population immunity increases, there has been a decline in severity of COVID-19
- COVID-19 vaccination has been available for all persons 5 years of age or older since at least the beginning of November 2021
- Effective therapeutics are increasingly available
- COVID-19 is expected to continue to circulate (it remains uncertain what the future “baseline” might be)
- Risk is decreasing

February 21, 2022

# Severity of Hospitalizations from SARS-CoV-2 vs Influenza and Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infection in Children Aged 5 to 11 Years in 11 US States

William Encinosa, PhD<sup>1</sup>; Jessica Figueroa, MS<sup>2</sup>; Youssef Elias, MD, PhD<sup>3</sup>

*JAMA Pediatr.* Published online February 21, 2022. doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2021.6566

- Inpatient data from 11 states in the U.S.
- Compared COVID-19 hospitalizations in Jan-Mar 2021 to Influenza and RSV hospitalizations in Jan-Mar 2017
- COVID-19 and MIS-C hospitalizations (combined) occurred at a rate of 10.8 per 100,000 children
- Influenza and RSV hospitalizations occurred at a rate of 17.0 and 6.2 hospitalizations per 100,000 children, respectively

# Face Mask Recommendations

- NH DPHS is no longer recommending universal masking for all persons in indoor public locations
- NH DPHS is recommending that decisions on face mask use be based on individual choice and informed by a person's own assessment and acceptance of risk

# Important Face Mask Considerations

- Per [CDC's Order](#), face masks must still be worn on public transportation, including school buses
- Face masks are still required (under CMS guidance) to be worn in healthcare facilities
- Face masks should still be worn to shorten isolation and quarantine to 5 days (see [isolation & quarantine guidance](#))
- People who are severely immunocompromised should still consider wearing a face mask for their own protection when in indoor public locations
- Anybody who wants additional protection for themselves or others in their home can choose to wear a face mask when in indoor public locations

# Continue Other Infection Prevention Measures

- [Increase ventilation](#) in buildings
- Frequent hand hygiene and good respiratory etiquette
- Exclude and test persons who develop new and unexplained symptoms of COVID-19
- Cohorting (to the extent possible, especially in childcare settings)
- Isolation and quarantine (see [NH guidance](#)) for people infected with COVID-19 and household contacts who are not [up-to-date on COVID-19 vaccination](#)
- Consider asymptomatic screening testing

# Existing COVID-19 Risk

- There likely will always be risk from COVID-19
- There needs to be reasonable and sustainable approaches to managing COVID-19
- This increasingly will rely on vaccination and population immunity
- We continue to maintain surveillance for new variants
- The public health community continues to assess and discuss how best to measure and track COVID-19 risk

# CDC scientist says new metrics to guide Covid-19 restrictions could come as early as Friday



By **Elizabeth Cohen** and Danielle Herman, CNN

🕒 Updated 9:03 AM ET, Thu February 24, 2022

**(CNN)** — The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention will announce new metrics to guide Covid-19 restrictions such as mask-wearing as early as Friday or possibly in the early part of next week, according to a CDC scientist directly involved with the process and a senior federal official.

<https://www.cnn.com/2022/02/23/health/cdc-covid-metrics/index.html>

# COVID-19 Vaccine for Children 6 Months Through 4 Years of Age

# Pfizer and BioNTech Provide Update on Rolling Submission for Emergency Use Authorization of Their COVID-19 Vaccine in Children 6 Months Through 4 Years of Age

Friday, February 11, 2022 - 01:30pm

“Given that the study is advancing at a rapid pace, the companies will wait for the three-dose data... The companies expect to have three-dose protection data available in early April.”

<https://www.pfizer.com/news/press-release/press-release-detail/pfizer-and-biontech-provide-update-rolling-submission>

# NH COVID-19 HAN, Update #57: COVID-19 Vaccine Guidance

# Interim Clinical Considerations for Use of COVID-19 Vaccines Currently Approved or Authorized in the United States

## Reference Materials

[COVID-19 Vaccine Administration Error Revaccination Guidance](#) 

[COVID-19 Vaccine Administration Error Revaccination Guidance – Poster](#) 

[COVID-19 Vaccine Administration Errors Revaccination Guidance Checklist](#)



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Summary of recent changes (last updated February 22, 2022):

- Added considerations for an 8-week interval between the first and second doses of a primary mRNA vaccine schedule

# Vaccine Contraindications & Precautions

**Table 4.** Contraindications and recommended action(s)

Contraindication	Recommended Action(s)
History of a severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a component of the COVID-19 vaccine	Do not vaccinate with the same type of COVID-19 vaccine (i.e., mRNA or Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine).
History of a known diagnosed allergy to a component of the COVID-19 vaccine	See <a href="#">Appendix C</a> for actions and additional information.
<b>For the Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine</b> , TTS following receipt of a previous Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine (or other COVID-19 vaccines not currently authorized in the United States that are based on adenovirus vectors, e.g., AstraZeneca)*	Do not vaccinate with Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine. See <a href="#">Considerations for Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine</a> for additional information on vaccinating with an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine.
Precaution	Recommended Action(s)
History of an immediate allergic reaction to any vaccine other than COVID-19 vaccine or to any injectable therapy (i.e., intramuscular, intravenous, or subcutaneous vaccines or therapies [excluding subcutaneous immunotherapy for allergies, i.e., “allergy shots”])	The benefit of vaccination outweighs the risks for most people. See <a href="#">Appendix C</a> for actions and additional information.
People with a history of a non-severe, immediate (onset less than 4 hours) allergic reaction after a dose of one type of COVID-19 vaccine (i.e., mRNA or Janssen) have a precaution to the <b>same type of COVID-19 vaccine</b>	
People with an allergy-related contraindication to one type of COVID-19 vaccine have a precaution to <b>the other type</b> of COVID-19 vaccine (e.g., people with a contraindication to an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine have a precaution to Janssen COVID-19 vaccine and vice versa).	
Moderate or severe illness, with or without fever	Defer vaccination until the illness has improved.
<b>For mRNA COVID-19 vaccines</b> , history of myocarditis or pericarditis after a dose of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine	A subsequent dose of any COVID-19 vaccine should generally be avoided. See <a href="#">Considerations for mRNA COVID-19 vaccines: Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna</a> for additional considerations.
<b>For Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine</b> , a history of GBS <sup>†</sup>	See <a href="#">Considerations for Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine</a> and Special populations for additional information.

# Primary Series and Booster Dosing Interval

## COVID-19 Vaccination Schedule\*

Vaccine	0 month	1 month	2 month	3 month	4 month	5 month	6 month	7 month
<b>Pfizer-BioNTech</b> (ages 5–11 years)	1 <sup>st</sup> dose	2 <sup>nd</sup> dose (3 weeks after 1 <sup>st</sup> dose)						
<b>Pfizer-BioNTech</b> (ages 12 years and older)	1 <sup>st</sup> dose	2 <sup>nd</sup> dose† (3-8 weeks after 1 <sup>st</sup> dose)					Booster dose‡ (at least 5 months after 2 <sup>nd</sup> dose)	
<b>Moderna</b> (ages 18 years and older)	1 <sup>st</sup> dose	2 <sup>nd</sup> dose† (4-8 weeks after 1 <sup>st</sup> dose)					Booster dose‡ (at least 5 months after 2 <sup>nd</sup> dose)	
<b>Janssen</b> (ages 18 years and older)	1 <sup>st</sup> dose		Booster dose‡ (at least 2 months after 1 <sup>st</sup> dose)					

Time interval between 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> dose in an mRNA vaccine primary series: “An 8-week interval may be optimal for some people...”

# People Who Are Moderately-Severely Immunocompromised

## COVID-19 Vaccination Schedule for People Who Are Moderately or Severely Immunocompromised

Vaccine	0 month	1 month	2 month	3 month	4 month	5 month
<b>Pfizer-BioNTech</b> (ages 5–11 years)	1 <sup>st</sup> dose	2 <sup>nd</sup> dose (3 weeks after 1 <sup>st</sup> dose)	3 <sup>rd</sup> dose (at least 4 weeks after 2 <sup>nd</sup> dose)			
<b>Pfizer-BioNTech</b> (ages 12 years and older)	1 <sup>st</sup> dose	2 <sup>nd</sup> dose (3 weeks after 1 <sup>st</sup> dose)	3 <sup>rd</sup> dose (at least 4 weeks after 2 <sup>nd</sup> dose)			Booster dose* (at least 3 months after 3 <sup>rd</sup> dose)
<b>Moderna</b> (ages 18 years and older)	1 <sup>st</sup> dose	2 <sup>nd</sup> dose (4 weeks after 1 <sup>st</sup> dose)	3 <sup>rd</sup> dose (at least 4 weeks after 2 <sup>nd</sup> dose)			Booster dose* (at least 3 months after 3 <sup>rd</sup> dose)
<b>Janssen</b> (ages 18 years and older)	1 <sup>st</sup> dose	2 <sup>nd</sup> (additional) dose <sup>†</sup> using an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine (at least 4 weeks after 1 <sup>st</sup> dose)		Booster dose* (at least 2 months after additional dose)		

<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/clinical-considerations/covid-19-vaccines-us.html#vaccination-people-immunocompromised>

# CDC Clinician Webinar Today at 2pm

## Updated Guidance for Clinicians on COVID-19 Vaccines

 = [Free Continuing Education](#)

### Overview

During this COCA Call, CDC experts will present:

- Updated recommendations on COVID-19 vaccines for people who are moderately or severely immunocompromised,
- Simplified recommendations for vaccination following receipt of passive antibody therapy, and
- Summarized recommendations for COVID-19 vaccination by age group.

### Presenters

#### Sara Oliver, MD MSPH

LCDR, U.S. Public Health Service

Lead, Advisory Committee for Immunization Practices COVID-19 Vaccines Work Group

COVID-19 Response

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

#### Elisha Hall, PhD, RD

Lead, Clinical Guidelines Vaccine Task Force

COVID-19 Response

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

#### Evelyn Twentyman, MD, MPH

Chief Medical Officer, Vaccine Task Force

COVID-19 Response

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

### Call Details

#### When:

Thursday, February 24, 2022,  
2:00 PM – 3:00 PM ET

#### Webinar Link:

<https://www.zoomgov.com/j/1603680276> 

Passcode: 242440

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[https://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/2022/callinfo\\_022422.asp](https://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/2022/callinfo_022422.asp)

# Q&A